FIRST REGULAR SESSION

HOUSE BILL NO. 759

97TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

INTRODUCED BY REPRESENTATIVES JONES (50) (Sponsor), DIEHL, RICHARDSON, HUMMEL AND WEBBER (Co-sponsors).

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D. ADAM CRUMBLISS, Chief Clerk

AN ACT

To repeal sections 407.400 and 407.413, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof two new sections relating to alcohol franchise.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Missouri, as follows:

Section A. Sections 407.400 and 407.413, RSMo, are repealed and two new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 407.400 and 407.413, to read as follows:

407.400. As used in sections 407.400 to 407.420:

(1) "Franchise" means a written or oral arrangement for a definite or indefinite period, in which a person grants to another person a license to use a trade name, trademark, service mark, or related characteristic, and in which there is a community of interest in the marketing of goods or services at wholesale, retail, by lease, agreement, or otherwise, including; "franchise" specifically includes, but is not limited to, a commercial relationship of definite duration or continuing indefinite duration, between a "wholesaler", such wholesaler being a 7 person as defined in this section, licensed pursuant to the provisions of chapter 311 to sell at wholesale, intoxicating liquor, as defined in section 311.020, to retailers, duly licensed in this 10 state, and a "supplier", being a person engaged in the business as a manufacturer, distiller, rectifier or out-of-state solicitor whose brands of intoxicating liquor are distributed through duly licensed wholesalers in this state, and wherein a wholesaler is granted the right to offer, sell, and distribute within this state or any designated area thereof such of the supplier's brands of intoxicating liquor, or all of them, as may be specified, with or without the grant of a license 14 to use a trade name, trademark, service mark, or related characteristic, and whether or not there is a community of interest in the marketing of goods or services; except that, the term

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17 "franchise" shall not apply to persons engaged in sales from warehouses or like places of storage,

- 18 other than wholesalers as above described, leased departments of retail stores, places of original
- 19 manufacture, nor shall the term "franchise" apply to a commercial relationship that does not
- 20 contemplate the establishment or maintenance of a place of business within the state of Missouri.
- 21 As used herein "place of business" means a fixed, geographical location at which goods, products
- or services are displayed or demonstrated for sale. It is the general assembly's intent to make
- 23 clear that this subdivision was correctly interpreted as set forth in the Missouri cases of
- 24 High Life Sales Company v. Brown-Forman Corporation, 823 S.W. 2d 493 (Mo. 1992) and
- 25 Brown-Forman Distillers Corp. v McHenry, 566 S.W. 2d 194 (Mo. 1978), rather than in
- 26 Missouri Beverage Company, Inc. v. Shelton Brothers, Inc., 796 F. Supp. 2d 988 (W.D. Mo.
- 27 2011), aff'd. 11-2456 (8th Cir. February 28, 2012). Further, the general assembly declares
- 28 that this subdivision was not correctly interpreted in Missouri Beverage Company, Inc. v
- 29 Shelton Brothers, Inc., 796 F. Supp 2d 988 (W.D. Mo. 2011), aff'd 11-2456 (8th Cir.
- 30 February 28, 2012);

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- 31 (2) The term "goods" includes any personal property, real property, or any combination 32 thereof;
 - (3) The term "other property" includes a franchise, license distributorship, or other similar right, privilege, or interest;
 - (4) The term "person" includes an individual, corporation, trust, estate, partnership, unincorporated association, or any other legal or commercial entity;
 - (5) The term "pyramid sales scheme" includes any plan or operation for the sale or distribution of goods, services or other property wherein a person for a consideration acquires the opportunity to receive a pecuniary benefit, which is not primarily contingent on the volume or quantity of goods, services, or other property sold or distributed or to be sold or distributed to persons for purposes of resale to consumers, and is based upon the inducement of additional persons, by himself or herself or others, regardless of number, to participate in the same plan or operation; and
 - (6) The term "sale or distribution" includes the acts of leasing, renting or consigning.
- 407.413. 1. If more than one franchise for the same brand or brands of intoxicating liquor is granted to different wholesalers in this state, it is a violation of sections 407.400 to 407.420 for any supplier to discriminate between the wholesalers with respect to any of the terms, provisions, and conditions of these franchises.
- 2. Notwithstanding the terms, provisions and conditions of any franchise, no supplier shall unilaterally terminate or refuse to continue or change substantially the condition of any franchise with the wholesaler unless the supplier has first established good cause for such termination, noncontinuance or change. **This subsection does not apply to a "supplier", being**

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a person engaged in the business as a manufacturer, distiller, rectifier, or out-of-state solicitor whose brands of intoxicating liquor are distributed through duly licensed wholesalers in this state who sells less than two thousand five hundred cases of distilled spirits in the state, or who sells less than ten thousand cases of wine in the state, the volume thresholds being measured for the twelve months immediately preceding the date on which the wholesaler receives notice of the termination, noncontinuance, or change, provided such supplier shall be obligated nevertheless, prior to the effective date of the termination, noncontinuance, or change, to pay to the wholesaler an amount equal to the fair market value of the distribution rights which will be lost or diminished by reason of the termination, noncontinuance, or change, including without limitation the actual laid in cost of any inventory on hand, and provided further that this exception shall only apply to a termination, noncontinuance or change concerning the category of intoxicating liquor (namely, distilled spirits or wine) that is less than the volume threshold set forth in this sentence. The exception in the preceding sentence shall not affect a supplier's obligation to satisfy the notice requirements set forth in section 407.405. For purposes of this subsection, "fair market value" shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of the written agreement, if any, between the supplier and wholesaler, or if the written agreement between them does not specify how fair market value is determined, then:

- (1) For a supplier of wine who sells less than one thousand cases of wine in the state in the twelve months immediately preceding the date on which the wholesaler receives notice of the termination, noncontinuance, or change, "fair market value" shall be equal to the actual laid in cost of any inventory on hand plus two times the gross profit earned by the wholesaler in the twelve month period preceding the notice or twelve times the monthly average gross profit for the period of time the wholesaler served as a distributor for the supplier's products if such time period is less than twelve months, and "gross profit" shall mean net revenue less costs of goods sold, as calculated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles; and
- (2) For a supplier of wine who sells at least one thousand cases but less than ten thousand cases of wine in the state in the twelve months immediately preceding the date on which the wholesaler receives notice of the termination, noncontinuance, or change, and for a supplier of distilled spirits that sells less than two thousand five hundred cases of distilled spirits in the state in the twelve months immediately preceding the date on which the wholesaler receives notice of the termination, noncompliance, or change, "fair market value" shall be determined by agreement of the supplier and wholesaler, but if the parties cannot so determine within thirty days after the notice, then the matter shall be submitted to mandatory arbitration before a panel of three neutral arbitrators conducted pursuant

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to chapter 435 or the Federal Arbitration Act if the latter so applies, with the parties to the arbitration each to bear their own attorneys' fees and costs of the arbitration.

- 3. Any wholesaler may bring an action in a court of competent jurisdiction against a supplier for violation of any of the provisions of this section and may recover damages sustained by such wholesaler together with the costs of the action and reasonable attorney's fees.
- 4. In any action brought by a wholesaler against a supplier for termination, noncontinuance or substantial change in violation of the provisions of this section, it is a complete defense for the supplier to prove that the termination, noncontinuance or change was done in good faith and for good cause.
- 5. As used in this section, "good faith" is the duty of each party to any franchise and all officers, employees or agents thereof to act in a fair and equitable manner towards each other, and "good cause" means the following:
- (1) Failure by the wholesaler to comply substantially with the provisions of an agreement or understanding with the supplier, which provisions are both essential and reasonable;
- (2) Use of bad faith or failure to observe reasonable commercial standards of fair dealing in the trade; or
- (3) Revocation or suspension for more than thirty-one days of a beer wholesaler's federal basic permit or of any state or local license required of a beer wholesaler for the normal operation of its business.
- 6. As to brewers and beer wholesalers, the provisions of this section shall only apply to agreements entered into on or after August 28, 1998, and to agreements which are renewed or substantially amended on or after August 28, 1998. As used in the preceding sentence, "substantially amended" means a written amendment that materially alters the fundamental business relationship between brewer and wholesaler. "Substantially amended" does not include changes or amendments that are contemplated in writing by the parties to an agreement.

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